

U.S. Army Contracting Command





Preparing Your
Proposal to Win
More Contracts:
The Source Selection

Trade-Off Process

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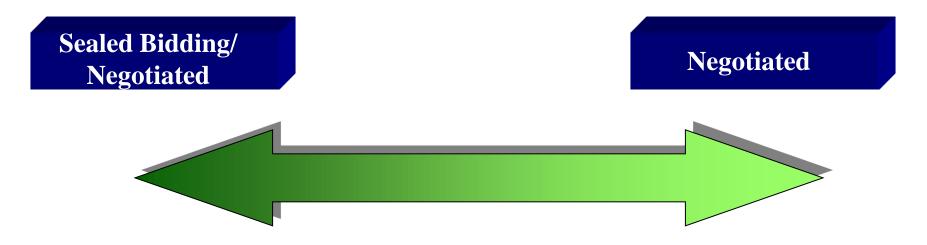
Organization: Army Contracting

Command-Warren

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Best Value Continuum – FAR 15.101



Low Price

Technically Acceptable, Lowest Price

Best Value: The Expected Outcome of an Acquisition that, in the Government's Estimation, Provides the Greatest Overall Benefit in Response to the Requirement

- Army Source
Selection Manual

Source Selection Tradeoff Process

The Source Selection Trade-off Process (FAR Part 15)

- A Process
- Used in Competitive Negotiated Contracting
- To Select the Most Advantageous Offer
- By Evaluating and Comparing Factors in Addition to Cost or Price

FAR 15.101-1(c): The Trade-Off Process "Permits Trade-offs among Cost or Price and non-Cost Factors and Allows the Government to Accept other than the Lowest Priced Proposal."

Reading Your RFP -**Request for Proposal Sections (Uniform Contract Format)**

- **Solicitation/Contract Form** A
- B **Supplies or Services and Prices/Costs**
- \boldsymbol{C} Description/Specifications/Work Statement
- D **Packaging and Marking**
- E **Inspection and Acceptance**
- F Deliveries or Performance G
- H Special Contract Requirements

Contract Administration Data

- **Contract Clauses**
- **List of Attachments**
- J

L

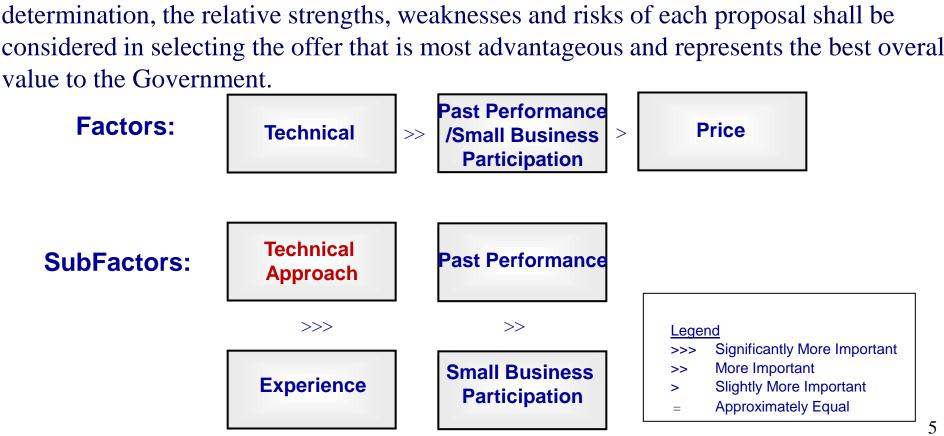
- K Representations, Certifications, and Other Statements of Offerors
- **Preparation Instructions**) M Evaluation Factors for Award (Identifies Basis of Award)*

*EVERY COMPETITIVE SOLICITATION HAS AN "EVALUATION FACTORS FOR AWARD" SECTION ESTABLISHING THE "BASIS OF AWARD" - (RFP SECTION M IN THE UNIFORM CONTRACT FORMAT (UCF))

Instructions, Conditions, and Notices to Offerors (Includes Proposal

Reading Your RFP Proposal Preparation Roadmap — Basis of Award & Evaluation Criteria Relative Order of Importance

M.1 Basis of Award: The Government plans to award a single contract for the Fighting Trailer System subject to the provisions contained herein. The evaluation of proposals submitted in response to this solicitation shall be conducted on a source selection basis utilizing a "tradeoff" process to obtain the best value to the Government. The Government will weigh the evaluated proposal (other than the Price Area) against the evaluated price to the Government. As part of the tradeoff determination, the relative strengths, weaknesses and risks of each proposal shall be considered in selecting the offer that is most advantageous and represents the best overall value to the Government.



PROPOSAL EVALUATION OF PROPOSAL RISK vs. PERFORMANCE RISK

- Proposal Risk vs. Performance Risk
 - Proposal Risk: Risks Associated with the Offeror's Proposed Approach in Meeting the Requirements of the Solicitation.
 - Performance Risk: Risks Associated with an Offeror's Likelihood of Success in Performing the Solicitation's Requirements as Indicated by that Offeror's Record of Current or Past Performance

Source - Army Source Selection Manual

Sample RFP Crosswalk

Sub-Factor: Technical Approach

Technical

Sample RFP Crosswalk

Section C Requirements

See RFP Section C and Applicable Purchase Description (PD) Paragraphs:

- Corrosion Control:20 years IAW PD
- Para 3.2.1
- Carrying Capacity:7 Tons IAW PD Para
- 3.2.2
- Ground Clearance:
- 24 inches IAW PD Para 3.2.3
- Trailer Weight &Width: IAW PD Para
- 3.2.4
- Federal VehicleTrailer Certification

Preparation Instructions

Preparation Instructions

- RFP Paragraph L.10- Provide substantiation

Factor:

- supporting conformance of the Proposed Trailer to the Purchase
- **Description Requirements** commercial literature
- test data

Certification

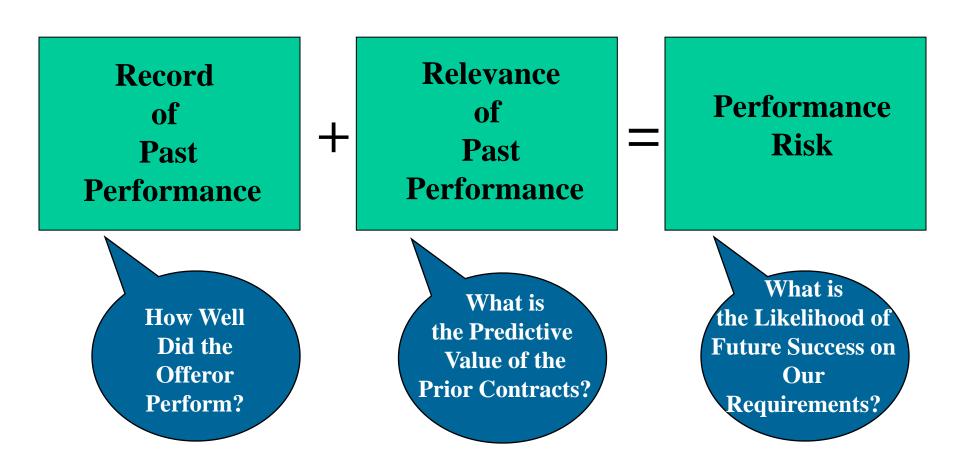
- historical information
- analytical support
- other supporting rationale or design documentation
 - -Corrosion Control (PD Para 3.2.1)
 - Carrying Capacity (PD Para 3.2.2)
 - Ground Clearance
 - (PD Para 3.2.3)
 - Trailer Weight, & Width (PD Para 3.2.4)
- Provide Federal Vehicle Trailer Certification or Milestones, with Substantiating Data, for Obtaining

RFP Section M
Evaluation Criteria

- RFP Paragraph M.10
- Proposal Risk Probability Offeror will Timely Satisfy Requirements
 - Corrosion Control (PD Para 3.2.1)
 - Carrying Capacity (PD Para 3.2.2)
 - Ground Clearance (PD Para 3.2.3)
 - Trailer Weight, & Width (PD Para 3.2.4)
- Risk of Contractor Obtaining a Federal Vehicle Trailer Certification at the Point of the Contract Award

Proposal Risk - Those Risks Associated with the Offeror's Proposed Approach in Meeting the Requirements of the Solicitation - See RFP Section M

What is a Performance Risk Evaluation of Past Performance



Performance Risk – Importance of Relevance/Recency

- Past Performance Assesses Performance Risk Considering both:
 - Prior Contract Performance
 - Relevance/Recency of Prior Contract Performance

Example 1

		Relevance/Recency	
	Prior Contract	of Prior Contract	Performance
	Performance	Performance	Risk Rating
	Contract 1 Contract 2 Contract 3	Contract 1 Contract 2 Contract 3	
Offeror A	Excellent Excellent	Very Very Not Relevant Relevant	Substantial Confidence
В	Excellent Excellent	Somewhat Somewhat Not Relevant Relevant	Satisfactory Confidence

Reading Your RFP – When are FAR 15.306(d) Discussions Planned?

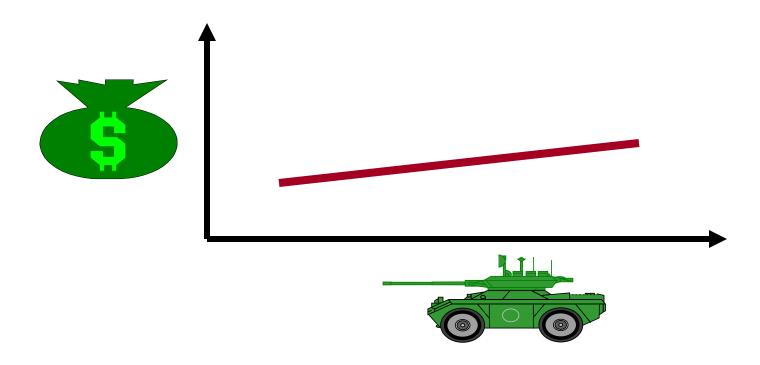
- Does the RFP Contemplate Discussions?
 - FAR 52.215-1: The Government intends to Award without Discussions.
 - However, The Government Reserves the Right to Conduct Discussions if Necessary.
 - Offerors are Encouraged to Submit Proposals on Best Terms in that Discussions may not be Conducted
 - FAR 52.215-1(Alternate 1): The Government intends to Award a Contract after Conducting Discussions.
 - Offerors Still Encouraged to Submit Proposal on Best Terms in that the Competitive Range Determination will be based on the Initial Proposal Submission.
 - FAR & Case Law Require Conduct of Meaningful Discussions (Deficiencies, Significant Weaknesses, Adverse Past Performance)

The Best Value Trade-off Decision

- Is a Reasonable Business Judgment of the SSA;
- Based on a Comparative Analysis of the Proposals;
- Must be Consistent with the Stated Evaluation Criteria;
- Must Reflect Why Perceived Non-Cost/Price Discriminators among Offerors (e.g. Better Design, Better Past Performance, Strengths/Weaknesses) are:
 - Worth any Necessary Price Premium, or
 - Not Worth Price Premium

Reading Your RFP – Cost vs. Non-Cost Criteria Relationship

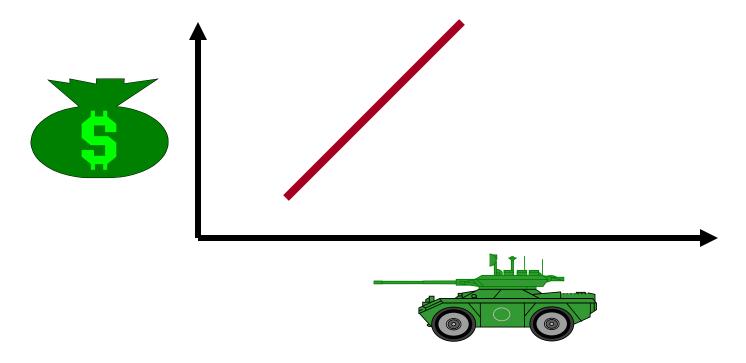
Cost/Price more important than non-Cost Factors...



Proposal Formation Roadmap Message to Offeror: Relatively Significant Advantages Required to Pay Higher Price.

Reading Your RFP – Cost vs. Non-Cost Criteria Relationship

Non-Cost Factors more important than Cost/Price...



Proposal Formation Roadmap Message to Offeror:
Willing to Pay Price Premium for Relatively Smaller Improvements

Understanding the Selection Process – The Best Value Trade-off Decision

The Determinative Element is <u>not the</u>

<u>Differences</u> in Ratings, but the Rational

Judgement of the Source Selection Authority

Concerning the <u>Significance of those</u>

Differences.

The Analysis, Ratings and Comparisons should be used as an Aid to the Source Selection Authority's Judgement - not as a Substitute for that Judgement.

Source Selection Trade-Off Example

Scenario: Past Performance is Slightly More Important than Price.

Total Past Performance Historical Contract Evaluated Price Rating Relevance/Recency

Offeror A \$1,000,000 Satisfactory Confidence High

Offeror B \$1,200,000 Substantial Confidence High

Item: Turret Drive Controller – Vehicle Deadline Item

GFM Status: GFM To M1A2 Production Line

Safety Item: Yes - Controls Turret Spin

Stock Status: 210 Day Supply (210 Day Delivery Schedule)

Complexity: Moderate

Offeror "A" Delivery History: 30% of Recent Deliveries are 30-60 Days Late

Offeror "A" Quality History: Products Meet Requirements

Tips and Top Source Selection Messages for Offerors

- **↑** Read the RFP Thoroughly. In Particular:
 - The Requirements: Statement of Work (Section C) and Delivery Schedule
 - Proposal Preparation Instructions (Section L)
 - Basis for Evaluation and Award (Section M)
 - Executive Summary
- ↑ Crosswalk RFP Sections C, L & M To Determine Precisely What Information to Include in Your Proposal
- ↑ Understand the RFP Section M Relative Order of Importance Statement It is the Road Map for Preparing Your Most Competitive Proposal
- **↑** The Government Will Evaluate Precisely What was Announced in the RFP
- ↑ Your Proposal will be Evaluated in Great Part based on Risk: This Necessitates Submission of Proposal Data Substantiating the Probability of Successful Performance Promises or Unsupported Assertions will be Evaluated as Higher Risk
- ↑ Consider whether Pursuing Objective/Desired Requirements will make your Proposal more Advantageous, given the Evaluation Criteria?
- ↑ If Your Offer is not Selected for Award, it Typically doesn't mean you had a Poor Proposal, it means that another Proposal was Comparatively more Advantageous and a Better Value Receiving a Debriefing may Help Improve Future Proposal Submissions

Questions?